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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

IN THIS ISSUE:
ANNUAL RENEWAL FORM
FOR THIS PUBLICATION

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NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GAINS MOMENTUM

PRIVATE SECTOR EXPANDS STATE'S WORKFORCE

Widespread growth in the private sector pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count to a record 1,354,900, a gain of 9,900 over the level reported in May. With the school term ending, the public sector workforce dropped 5,000 in June. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the measure of a year ago by 43,900.

SEASONAL INFLUENCES SPUR GROWTH IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY

As summer began officially in June, the private sector experienced vigorous employment growth. The private workforce rose 14,900 to 1,101,300 during the month. Impressive employment advances were witnessed in trade, services, and construction. Trade employment reached an all-time high of 299,100 as 5,100 employees were added in June. Retail trade was responsible for 85% of the growth, while the wholesale division gained 700. Tourists and vacationers contributed heavily to the job increase in service establishments. A total of 3,500 service workers were added, as hotels and other lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and business services contributed most of the seasonal payroll additions. Favorable weather conditions and low interest rates continued to stimulate growth in the construction industry, as 3,000 new positions brought the employment count to 91,700.

(Continued on page 3)

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	8
3	Summary of Overtime Hours of Manufacturing Workers	9
4	Productivity Index Summary	10
5	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	12, 13
6	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	14, 15
7	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Industry	16, 17
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	18
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston, Rock Hill, Anderson, and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	19
10	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	20
11	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	21
12	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries for Columbia and Greenville-Spartanburg Metropolitan Statistical Areas	22
13	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	23
14	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	24
15	Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment for Selected Cities in South Carolina	25

(Continued from front page)

After a vigorous employment increase in May, the number of manufacturing wage earners saw a substantial gain of 1,500, bringing the total to 363,600. Both durable and nondurable goods shared in the overall growth of manufacturing. In response to new orders and recalls, nondurable-good employment moved upward 800 to 241,900. The largest increase was reported in textiles, which accounted for 62% of the total rise in the soft-good industry. Negative trends were found in chemicals and allied products, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Spurred by a greater demand for products, the durable-good workforce expanded 700 to 121,700. Employment upturns of 300 each were posted in stone, clay, and glass products; and electrical and electronic equipment. Pushed upward by expansions in real estate and banking, the finance, insurance, and real estate industry gained 1,100 positions in June. Responding to positive trends throughout the industry, the job count in transportation and public utilities was 700 higher than in the previous month.

PUBLIC SECTOR REFLECTS SEASONAL DOWNTURNS

As the school term ended in June, government employment was reduced 5,000 to 253,600. The state and local sectors saw employment declines of 3,500 and 1,800, respectively, as schools were closed for the summer. Federal workers were virtually unaffected by school activity with the count of jobs up 300.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES SEASONAL INCREASE

Total nonagricultural female employment, at 620,700, rose 2,000 during June. Seasonal advancements in the private sector more than offset educational losses in government.

The number of female jobs in the private sector was up 5,200 from May. All major industries in the sector posted gains or remained constant during June. Wholesale and retail trade was responsible for the largest monthly addition (+2,700), with services (+1,500) second. The number of women occupying jobs in manufacturing industries increased for the second consecutive month. Expansion was experienced in both the durable and nondurable sectors, with each sector reporting a 200 upturn. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction added 400 and 200 women workers to their payrolls, respectively. Transportation and public utilities, the final major division in the private sector, remained unchanged from May.

Female employment in the government sector, negatively influenced by educational reductions, declined 3,200 over the month. State government receded 1,700, while local government was down 1,600. Federal government increased a minute 100.

In comparison with year-ago levels, employers in South Carolina added 20,600 women to their payrolls. Wholesale and retail trade realized the largest yearly increase (+7,500), followed closely by services (+6,700). All major divisions, except manufacturing, experienced gains during the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 6.6% to 6.7% in June following four consecutive months of decline. This rate represented 109,300 jobless individuals, an increase of 4,500 from the May level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.1% in June.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
June, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,636,200	1,599,000	1,600,100	1,605,100	1,590,200	1,569,000
Total Employment	1,526,900	1,494,200	1,487,100	1,498,400	1,483,200	1,458,600
Total Unemployment	109,300	104,800	113,000	106,700	107,000	110,400
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.7	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	221,950	215,520	212,760	223,400	219,720	215,970
Total Employment	210,670	205,050	203,020	214,380	211,590	207,120
Total Unemployment	11,280	10,470	9,740	9,020	8,130	8,850
Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	321,220	213,860	313,490
Total Employment	303,260	296,170	294,240
Total Unemployment	17,960	17,690	19,250
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.6	6.1

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,644	117,199	116,572	118,116	117,664	115,024
Total Employment	110,869	109,041	107,819	109,673	109,110	106,601
Total Unemployment	8,775	8,158	8,753	8,443	8,554	8,423
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Due to sizable gains in the private sector, Charleston's nonagricultural employment rose 2,200 to 179,800 in June, a level 3,800 over one year earlier. Seasonal gains caused trade to report the largest over-the-month increase of 700 workers. Retail trade added 600 positions, while wholesale gained 100. Also influenced by the tourist season, services recorded a 600 hike in employment to 36,100. Manufacturing, at 20,000, added 400 workers. This increase was centered totally in durable goods. Finance, insurance, and real estate also recorded a 400 expansion in June. Warmer weather caused the construction industry to post a 300 gain in wage earners during the month. Transportation and public utilities rose 200 to 9,500. Total government, at 48,900, dropped 400 workers primarily due to state and local schools closing for summer vacation. State government was down 300, and local government, 200. Federal government edged upward 100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 209,700, experienced a sharp drop of 2,700 in June. This decrease was centered in government, where 4,200 work-study students were separated from their jobs for the summer. State government lost 3,500 workers and local government, 700. The number of federal government employees was unchanged from 8,200. Employment in the private sector fared better with a rise of 1,500 over the month. This upturn was mainly due to seasonal influences in the trade sector. Retail trade gained 1,000 workers, and wholesale trade picked up 200. Both construction, and the finance, insurance, and real estate industry posted increases of 300 employees each. On the negative side, minor layoffs in the nondurable-good sector resulted in a 200 worker reduction in manufacturing. Durable goods remained constant during the month. The service job count was down 100. Showing no change in June was employment in transportation and public utilities.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 1,900 in June to a level of 291,400. The rise in employment was attributed to a 2,500 gain in the private sector. Most components of the private sector reported positive movements while none suffered job losses. The service industry realized the largest advance with the addition of 900 workers. Responding to seasonal influences, both trade and construction posted similar 500 job upturns. The number of workers in manufacturing rose 300, as both durables and nondurables responded to increased business activity. Nondurable goods advanced 200, while durables edged up 100. Responding to educational declines in the state and local sectors, government employment was lowered 600 to 38,200. The federal workforce was unchanged at 2,000 from one month earlier. Overall, nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 4,400 above the June, 1985 level of 287,000.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's civilian unemployment rate fell to 7.1% in June from 7.3% the month before . . . However, business payrolls were down 89,000, the first drop since August, 1983. After adjusting for approximately 170,000 workers on strike against American Telephone and Telegraph Company and other companies, nonfarm employment gained 80,000. Employment grew in service-producing industries, while the number of jobs in good-producing industries declined for the second consecutive month. Manufacturing jobs fell for the fourth month in a row in June. Of the 56,000 jobs lost in the manufacturing sector during the month, 40,000 of those were involved in labor-management disputes, particularly in the primary metals and electrical equipment industries. Employment in oil and gas extraction was down 16,000 and had lost nearly 320,000 workers since its employment peak in March, 1982. Construction employment was down 30,000. On the positive side, service-producing industries reported sharp gains, including business services, building maintenance, credit reporting agencies, and health services. The finance, insurance, and real estate sector also reported positive movement over the month.

The average workweek for nonfarm workers was unchanged at 34.8 hours . . . The factory workweek was down to 40.6 hours in June from 40.7 in May. Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural employees remained constant at $8.72.

Output at the nation's factories dropped 0.5% in June . . . The decline in industrial production, which followed a 0.4% downturn in May, was the fourth decrease in five months. About half of the June loss reflected the impact of strikes on output of business equipment, construction supplies, and durable materials. Manufacturing production was down 0.5%, while mining output, reflecting the weakness in oil and gas drilling, fell 1.5% last month. The output of consumer goods decreased 0.1% in June, despite a rise in auto production.

Retail sales rose 0.2% in June, after rising 0.7% in May and 0.9% in April . . . The increase in sales in May and June mainly reflected strength in auto sales, which rose 0.8% in June and 2.3% in May. Excluding autos, retail sales were unchanged last month. Sales at general merchandise stores were up 0.3%, and food stores gained 0.4%. Gasoline stations, aided by declining gas prices, reported a 1.2% upturn of sales. Overall, durable and nondurable goods reported similar sales increases of 0.2% each.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

New home starts were down 0.8% in June . . . the slowest pace since November, 1985. The drop reflected higher mortgage rates and continued slack apartment construction. But overall residential construction remained relatively vigorous for the seventh consecutive month. Construction starts of single family homes slipped 1.9% in June. However, apartment construction gained 1.5% after declining 21.1% in May. During June, builders began work on new houses at a faster pace in the Midwest and the Northeast, where starts picked up 17.5% and 7.1%, respectively. Construction starts were down 7.0% in the South and 4.0% in the West. Building permits decreased 2.4% in June. Permits fell in every region except the South, where they increased 2.8%.

TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST

The number of persons employed in the textile industry in the Southeast declined 33,400 from 1984 to 1985. The Southeastern textile workforce decreased in each of the past nine years. Because of the high concentration of textile employment in the region, approximately seven out of every ten employees in the industry worked in the Southeast in 1985. Of all the region's manufacturing industries, textiles, even with a diminishing job count, continued to employ the largest number of workers. Factory employment in the region increased 97.7% between 1951 and 1985, while the textile plant products group declined by 17.0%. The textile industry's share of total regional manufacturing employment fell from 32.2% in 1951 to 13.5% in 1985. Of the eight southeastern states, North Carolina led the nation in textile employment in 1985, and reported 42.7% of the region's textile workforce. Ranking second and third nationally in the number of textile jobs with 104,100 and 100,900 were South Carolina and Georgia, respectively.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Rain continued to be desperately needed throughout South Carolina for most agricultural crops. As of July 7, the average rainfall deficit since March 1st was almost 10 inches, and since January 1st, almost 14 inches. Record high temperatures were compounding the problem of the continued lack of rain. The tobacco crop seemed to survive the hot and dry weather better than most crops, but still was rated only fair. However, the condition of the corn crop dropped to poor. Low yields and unfilled ears were being reported. Cotton conditions were rated as 34% very poor, 22% poor and 44% fair, while soybean conditions were 16% very poor, 26% poor, 49% fair and 9% good. South Carolina fruits and vegetables were also adversely affected by the weather. Peach, watermelon, and cantaloupe harvesting continued to be active, but overall conditions rated as poor to fair. The tomato crop's condition was also poor to fair as the harvest began to wind down.

As of June 15, 1986, there were almost 6,500 migrant and seasonal farmworkers working in South Carolina. Sixty-one percent of these were interstate workers from Florida, Texas, North Carolina, or Georgia.

HOURLY EARNINGS EDGE UPWARD

The state's manufacturing production worker average hourly payroll increased $0.01 over the month and $0.25 above June, 1985. Premiums paid for piece work and overtime hours in the hard-good sector were primarily responsible for the overall upturn. Durable-good production payrolls advanced $0.10 to $8.10 as workers were rewarded for longer work schedules. All industry divisions within durables posted moderate hourly advances, except stone, clay, and glass products. Hourly earnings for the soft-good sector dropped $0.01 to $7.79 as employee payrolls reflected a shorter workweek.

Weekly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers rose $1.98 to $322.70 in June, reflecting advances in the workweek and payroll of production employees. The level was $12.52 greater than that of one year earlier.

On the national level, average hourly earnings decreased $0.01 to $9.70 in June but were $0.18 greater than one year earlier. Average weekly pay expanded from $394.23 to $395.76 over the month.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
June, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.89	$ 7.88	$ 7.64	$ 7.80	$ 7.75	$ 7.51
Average Weekly Earnings	$322.70	$320.72	$310.18	$316.68	$310.00	$302.65
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.41	$ 98.29	$ 96.24	$ 96.58	$ 95.00	$ 93.90

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.73	$ 7.70	$ 7.39	$ 9.70	$ 9.71	$ 9.52
Average Weekly Earnings	$317.70	$312.62	$304.47	$395.76	$394.23	$387.46
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.89	$ 95.81	$ 94.47	$120.70	$120.82	$120.22

FACTORY OVERTIME INCREASES DURING JUNE

Factory workers in South Carolina saw a slight gain in premium hours in June. Contractual deadlines for products resulted in the hiring of 1,100 additional production employees and a 0.1 hour advance in overtime. Premium hours were up 0.3 in durable goods and unchanged in the soft-good industry. Compared to a year ago, overtime was 0.3 hour lower on average.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.6	3.5	3.9
Durable Goods	3.8	3.5	3.5
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	4.1

WEEKLY HOURS CONTINUE TO INCREASE

For the second consecutive month, weekly hours for South Carolina's production employees rose 0.2 of an hour and reached 40.9 in June. The upturn in weekly hours occurred in the hard-good sector, where employers resorted to increased overtime as a means of meeting scheduled contract deadlines. Notable workweek increases were recorded by manufacturers of instruments and related products, and electrical and electronic equipment. Offsetting trends among components caused the nondurable-good workweek to remain constant at 40.5 hours from May to June. However, this level was 0.4 hour greater than the average workweek recorded twelve months earlier.

Across the nation, production employees worked 0.2 more hour in June than May. This level was obtained by requiring longer work schedules without increasing premium hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EXPANDS IN JUNE

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose 1.0 point to 105.4 in June. The increase was attributed to a 2.0 hour increase in average weekly hours along with an 1,100 upturn in production worker employment. The June index was 1.3 points less than the year-ago figure of 106.7.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

June, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.4	104.4	106.7
Durable-Good Productivity Index	144.2	140.1	147.4
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	92.5	92.3	93.2
Textile Productivity Index	66.4	66.8	66.3
Apparel Productivity Index	101.0	99.4	103.3

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RISES SLIGHTLY

Unemployment rates increased in 21 of South Carolina's 46 counties in June. When compared to year-ago rates, June's jobless rates were higher in 27 counties. Unemployment rates for June ranged from a high of 13.5% in Marlboro County to a low of 3.5% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 33 counties. Twenty-nine of these counties showed upturns in manufacturing, and 29 counties reported rises in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-five counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 43 counties showed increases in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Shipping & Rec. Supv.	34	None	N/A	15	X		$15,000		X	Spartanburg
Maintenance Supervisor	36	Maintenance Mech.	99	12	X		$14,560		X	Union
Electrical Engineer	01	Qual. Con. Insp.	11	16	X		$18,000	X		Newberry
Quality Con. Supv.	36	None	N/A	16	X		$18,000	X		Clinton
Clerk, General	13	Data Entry Opr.	18	14	X		$10,000	X		Greenwood
Manager, Office	99	None	N/A	13	X		$18,000	X		Liberty
Drafter, Civil	30	None	N/A	16	X		$20,800		X	Rock Hill
Food & Beverage Direc.	83	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Food Service Supv.	72	None	N/A	12	X		$10,000	X		Union
Legal Secretary	33	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,000	X		Sumter
Cashier	12	None	N/A	12	X		$ 7,696		X	Kingstree
Mechan. Design Tech.	96	None	N/A	13	X		$20,000	X		Greenville
Supervisor, Iron	36	None	N/A	12	X		$18,000	X		Greenwood

*There are currently more than 115,500 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1354.9	1345.0	1311.0	+ 9.9	+ 43.9
Total Private	1101.3	1086.4	1067.6	+ 14.9	+ 33.7
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.7	88.7	86.2	+ 3.0	+ 5.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	12.8	13.0	+ 0.2	0.0
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.2	4.5	0.0	- 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.8	8.6	8.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.7	43.0	41.5	+ 1.7	+ 3.2
Electrical Work	10.1	9.2	8.7	+ 0.9	+ 1.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	363.6	362.1	364.9	+ 1.5	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.7	121.0	122.7	+ 0.7	- 1.0
Nondurable Goods	241.9	241.1	242.2	+ 0.8	- 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.7	57.0	57.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.9	16.7	16.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	3.0	2.8	2.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	12.4	12.3	12.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.8	16.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services	11.2	11.1	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	299.1	294.0	283.9	+ 5.1	+ 15.2
Wholesale Trade	56.8	56.1	55.3	+ 0.7	+ 1.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.0	30.7	30.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.3	13.2	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.8	25.4	25.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Groceries and Related Products	8.2	8.1	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.8	4.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Retail Trade	242.3	237.9	228.6	+ 4.4	+ 13.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.1	11.0	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.0	27.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Department Stores	18.5	18.4	18.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Food Stores	40.8	40.4	39.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
Grocery Stores	38.2	37.9	36.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.9	58.8	58.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.5
Banking	15.3	15.0	15.3	+ 0.3	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	14.9	15.2	+ 0.3	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.3	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.4	8.2	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	227.5	224.0	215.4	+ 3.5	+ 12.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.7	21.5	22.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.6
Health Services	44.8	44.4	43.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Hospitals	15.3	15.2	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	20.7	23.2	19.6	- 2.5	+ 1.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.1	13.4	11.9	- 1.3	+ 0.2
Total Government	253.6	258.6	243.4	- 5.0	+ 10.2
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.0	38.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Total State Government	77.5	81.0	73.8	- 3.5	+ 3.7
State Education	30.5	34.4	29.4	- 3.9	+ 1.1
Other State Government	47.0	46.6	44.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.6
Total Local Government	136.8	138.6	131.3	- 1.8	+ 5.5
Local Education	80.2	83.2	76.4	- 3.0	+ 3.8
Other Local Government	56.6	55.4	54.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Manufacturing	363.6	362.1	364.9	+ 1.5	- 1.3
Durable Goods	121.7	121.0	122.7	+ 0.7	- 1.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.8	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.0	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.8
Household Furniture	3.1	3.2	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	10.8	10.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.3	3.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.9	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.6	15.6	15.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.3	29.1	29.6	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Construction and Related Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.6	4.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.4	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.2	20.9	21.7	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.1	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	- 0.4
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.7	7.6	7.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	7.7	7.6	7.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.0	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	241.9	241.1	242.2	+ 0.8	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.6	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.8	102.3	103.6	+ 0.5	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.6	28.6	0.0	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.3	30.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.8	14.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.3	7.2	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.0	7.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.1	9.5	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.1	8.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.6	44.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.3	6.4	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	15.0	15.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.9	5.8	6.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.6	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.7	15.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.6	4.5	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	10.0	9.9	9.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Commercial Printing	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	31.9	32.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.9	15.9	- 0.2	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.9	20.0	20.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.1	9.3	9.3	- 0.2	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1337.9	1334.2	1294.5	+ 3.7	+ 43.4
Total Private	1081.9	1079.2	1050.4	+ 2.7	+ 31.5
Construction	88.4	87.8	83.1	+ 0.6	+ 5.3
Manufacturing	361.9	363.2	363.1	- 1.3	- 1.2
Durable Goods	120.6	121.2	121.5	- 0.6	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.7	15.9	14.9	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.8	10.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.9	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.6	15.2	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.1	29.2	29.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.0	21.0	21.5	0.0	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods	241.3	242.0	241.6	- 0.7	- 0.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.7	15.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	102.8	102.8	103.6	0.0	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.8	27.6	28.8	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.7	29.7	30.5	0.0	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	14.9	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.1	9.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	44.7	44.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	9.0	8.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.9	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.7	15.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.9	9.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.6	31.9	32.3	- 0.3	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.6	14.8	15.8	- 0.2	- 1.2

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From: May 1986	Net Change From: Jun. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.7	56.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Trucking and Warehousing	16.6	16.7	16.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Communication	12.3	12.2	12.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.8	16.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.0	292.3	279.0	+ 1.7	+ 15.0
Wholesale Trade	56.6	56.4	55.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Retail Trade	237.4	235.9	223.9	+ 1.5	+ 13.5
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.6	27.9	0.0	- 0.3
Food Stores	40.1	40.2	38.6	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.6	58.4	57.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	12.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	221.9	220.6	210.1	+ 1.3	+ 11.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.9	19.8	19.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	23.8	22.5	22.6	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
Total Government	254.4	253.4	244.1	+ 1.0	+ 10.3
Total Federal Government	37.9	38.9	37.0	- 1.0	+ 0.9
Total State Government	80.8	80.1	76.9	+ 0.7	+ 3.9
Total Local Government	135.7	134.4	130.2	+ 1.3	+ 5.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	291.4	289.5	287.0	209.7	212.4	207.7
Construction	20.5	20.0	20.6	13.5	13.2	12.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.3	10.0	10.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	96.1	95.8	97.8	27.8	28.0	27.6
Durable Goods	29.0	28.9	29.7	13.5	13.5	13.8
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.3	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.0	11.0	11.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.6	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5.9	5.9	6.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	67.1	66.9	68.1	14.3	14.5	13.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	31.0	31.0	31.8	1.8	1.8	1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	9.3	10.0	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.0	10.4	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	10.0	10.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.8	5.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.2	4.5	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.3	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.5	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	66.5	66.0	63.7	47.7	46.5	45.3
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.5	15.5	12.7	12.5	12.5
Retail Trade	50.8	50.5	48.2	35.0	34.0	32.8
General Merchandise Stores	7.1	7.1	6.5	4.6	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.2	11.1	11.2	18.1	17.8	17.1
Banking	-	-	-	6.4	6.3	5.9
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.9
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.6
Services	48.0	47.1	45.9	38.6	38.7	38.1
Business Services	-	-	-	9.9	9.9	10.1
Health Services	-	-	-	7.6	7.6	7.2
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.5	3.3	3.4
Total Government	38.2	38.8	37.3	54.0	58.2	56.8
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.9	8.2	8.2	8.2
Total State Government	10.3	10.7	9.8	27.4	30.9	30.8
Total Local Government	25.9	26.1	25.6	18.4	19.1	17.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON Jun. 1986	CHARLESTON May 1986	CHARLESTON Jun. 1985	ROCK HILL Jun. 1986	ROCK HILL May 1986	ROCK HILL Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	179.8	177.6	176.0	43.2	43.4	43.3
Construction	13.5	13.2	13.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.0	19.6	19.8	12.3	12.4	12.1
Durable Goods	11.3	10.9	11.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	10.2	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.3	9.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.1	42.4	43.4	7.9	7.9	7.9
Wholesale Trade	8.0	7.9	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.1	34.5	35.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.2	8.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.1	35.5	33.1	8.9	8.8	9.0
Total Government	48.9	49.3	48.5	5.4	5.6	5.6
Total Federal Government	19.4	19.3	19.1	-	-	-
Total State Government	12.9	13.2	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.6	16.8	16.6	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Jun. 1986	ANDERSON May 1986	ANDERSON Jun. 1985	FLORENCE Jun. 1986	FLORENCE May 1986	FLORENCE Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.4	48.0	47.9	46.9	47.0	46.2
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Manufacturing	19.2	19.3	20.0	13.3	13.3	12.9
Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.7	14.9	8.9	8.9	8.6
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.6	5.8	5.6	7.4	7.5	7.4
Total Government	7.4	7.7	6.9	8.5	8.5	8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1986

Industry	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Net Change From May 1986	Net Change From Jun. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	620.7	618.7	600.1	+ 2.0	+ 20.6
Total Private	477.8	472.6	463.2	+ 5.2	+ 14.6
Construction	7.3	7.1	6.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	147.8	147.4	148.7	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Durable Goods	38.6	38.4	39.1	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.6	2.5	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.9	3.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.2	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.6	12.4	12.9	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	109.2	109.0	109.6	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.0	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	44.1	43.8	44.1	+ 0.3	0.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	11.9	12.3	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.9	13.3	0.0	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.4	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.6	37.7	37.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.0	8.1	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.0	13.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	8.5	0.0	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.9	7.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.8	12.8	12.8	0.0	0.0
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	144.2	141.5	136.7	+ 2.7	+ 7.5
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.7	13.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	130.4	127.8	123.4	+ 2.6	+ 7.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	20.1	20.5	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Food Stores	18.7	18.5	18.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.8	36.4	35.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Banking	11.6	11.4	11.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	128.5	127.0	121.8	+ 1.5	+ 6.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.1	14.4	14.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.4
Health Services	37.0	36.6	35.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Hospitals	12.9	12.7	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Educational Services	12.6	14.2	11.9	- 1.6	+ 0.7
Total Government	142.9	146.1	136.9	- 3.2	+ 6.0
Total Federal Government	12.1	12.0	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	42.3	44.0	40.3	- 1.7	+ 2.0
State Education	14.6	16.5	14.1	- 1.9	+ 0.5
Other State Government	27.7	27.5	26.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	88.5	90.1	84.7	- 1.6	+ 3.8
Local Education	60.2	62.4	57.3	- 2.2	+ 2.9
Other Local Government	28.3	27.7	27.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
MANUFACTURING	283.6	282.5	285.0	322.70	320.72	310.18	40.9	40.7	40.6	7.89	7.88	7.64
DURABLE GOODS	94.0	93.3	94.6	336.96	331.20	323.33	41.6	41.4	41.4	8.10	8.00	7.81
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	12.8	12.3	303.78	299.74	297.91	41.5	41.4	41.9	7.32	7.24	7.11
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.7	4.2	277.11	275.37	258.43	39.7	40.2	38.4	6.98	6.85	6.73
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.5	8.3	8.4	394.26	399.62	371.47	44.2	44.7	42.6	8.92	8.94	8.72
Fabricated Metal Products	12.3	12.4	12.2	329.66	321.20	302.80	40.8	40.2	40.0	8.08	7.99	7.57
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.9	20.8	21.1	350.28	346.94	354.84	41.9	41.8	42.7	8.36	8.30	8.31
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.9	4.1	341.91	339.89	323.59	42.9	42.7	41.7	7.97	7.96	7.76
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.3	16.0	16.6	292.25	280.41	287.24	40.2	39.0	40.4	7.27	7.19	7.11
Instruments and Related Products	4.5	4.6	4.8	310.86	315.29	309.50	39.5	41.0	40.3	7.87	7.69	7.68
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.6	189.2	190.4	315.50	315.90	303.16	40.5	40.5	40.1	7.79	7.80	7.56
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.2	9.8	291.41	284.97	259.64	40.7	39.8	39.7	7.16	7.16	6.54
Textile Mill Products	90.3	89.7	91.0	294.26	299.52	285.02	40.7	41.2	40.2	7.23	7.27	7.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.1	25.1	26.0	297.84	299.01	294.58	40.8	41.3	40.8	7.30	7.24	7.22
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.5	26.4	27.1	300.85	302.40	278.02	39.9	40.0	38.4	7.54	7.56	7.24
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.9	7.3	266.45	300.88	278.30	39.3	42.8	41.6	6.78	7.03	6.69
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.0	11.8	300.17	310.34	306.34	40.4	41.6	40.9	7.43	7.46	7.49
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	3.0	288.12	289.98	314.07	39.2	39.4	43.5	7.35	7.36	7.22
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.1	8.5	283.80	273.71	266.02	44.0	42.7	41.5	6.45	6.41	6.41
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.1	37.2	37.2	194.94	193.21	184.37	38.0	37.3	36.8	5.13	5.18	5.01
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.2	8.2	8.3	185.93	187.75	173.60	38.1	37.4	35.5	4.88	5.02	4.89
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.1	12.3	12.7	170.35	168.01	173.48	36.4	35.9	36.6	4.68	4.68	4.74
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.3	11.0	514.94	509.41	488.43	43.2	42.7	43.3	11.92	11.93	11.28
Printing and Publishing	5.7	5.6	5.6	299.57	298.84	286.48	36.4	36.4	37.4	8.23	8.21	7.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.4	19.5	20.0	490.98	483.84	466.99	42.0	42.0	42.3	11.69	11.52	11.04

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
June, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
All Manufacturing	20.1	20.1	19.6	316.68	310.00	302.65	40.6	40.0	40.3	7.80	7.75	7.51
Durable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.3	294.03	291.69	281.46	40.5	40.4	39.2	7.26	7.22	7.18
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	271.52	282.62	304.16	38.9	40.9	42.6	6.98	6.91	7.14
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.8	339.02	344.29	278.82	41.7	42.4	35.7	8.13	8.12	7.81
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.8	10.2	337.00	325.51	320.95	40.7	39.6	41.2	8.28	8.22	7.79
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.4	281.78	276.12	273.91	39.3	39.0	40.7	7.17	7.08	6.73
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	174.54	175.21	168.85	36.9	36.2	34.6	4.73	4.84	4.88

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985	Jun. 1986	May 1986	Jun. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.5	72.1	75.3	317.70	312.62	304.47	41.1	40.6	41.2	7.73	7.70	7.39
Durable Goods	21.1	21.0	21.7	333.63	326.36	319.02	41.6	41.0	40.9	8.02	7.96	7.80
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.6	8.2	359.53	351.12	362.10	42.7	41.9	42.7	8.42	8.38	8.48
Nondurable Goods	51.4	51.1	53.5	311.25	306.64	298.19	40.9	40.4	41.3	7.61	7.59	7.22
Textile Mill Products	27.0	27.0	28.8	294.26	296.84	285.71	40.7	41.0	40.7	7.23	7.24	7.02
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.6	10.1	291.20	298.08	280.21	40.0	40.5	39.3	7.28	7.36	7.13
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.2	9.2	9.7	305.87	302.85	278.24	41.9	41.6	39.3	7.30	7.28	7.08
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.2	245.48	255.38	291.75	36.1	37.5	45.8	6.80	6.81	6.37
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.4	2.6	287.52	299.94	297.23	40.1	41.6	44.1	7.17	7.21	6.74
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	7.9	8.4	190.85	184.76	195.67	38.4	37.1	41.9	4.97	4.98	4.67
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	1.7	140.70	140.29	159.16	34.4	34.3	37.1	4.09	4.09	4.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.9	408.62	407.94	390.93	41.4	41.5	42.4	9.87	9.83	9.22

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
June, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,560	6,410	6,370	3,350	3,310	3,630	3,210	3,100	2,740
AIKEN---------	44,040	43,540	41,690	18,660	18,580	19,200	25,380	24,960	22,490
ALLENDALE-----	2,850	2,880	2,800	1,140	1,140	1,250	1,710	1,740	1,550
ANDERSON------	47,400	48,000	47,900	19,200	19,300	20,000	28,200	28,700	27,900
BAMBERG-------	4,620	4,540	4,180	1,530	1,510	1,380	3,090	3,030	2,800
BARNWELL------	8,300	8,230	7,670	3,430	3,370	3,300	4,870	4,860	4,370
BEAUFORT------	35,760	34,930	30,130	1,160	1,140	1,220	34,600	33,790	28,910
BERKELEY------	21,800	21,600	21,200	5,800	5,700	5,800	16,000	15,900	15,400
CALHOUN-------	3,710	3,710	3,530	2080	2,080	2,090	1,630	1,630	1,440
CHARLESTON----	142,000	140,200	139,300	9,900	9,700	9,700	132,100	130,500	129,600
CHEROKEE------	16,740	16,770	15,800	8,560	8,520	8,570	8,180	8,250	7,230
CHESTER-------	11,610	11,330	11,100	5,560	5,490	5,690	6,050	5,840	5,410
CHESTERFIELD--	13,670	13,300	12,190	7,390	7,270	6,940	6,280	6,030	5,250
CLARENDON-----	6,970	6,870	6,220	1,780	1,790	1,620	5,190	5,080	4,600
COLLETON------	9,920	9,780	9,330	2,570	2,530	2,540	7,350	7,250	6,790
DARLINGTON----	19,820	19,410	18,770	7,050	6,990	7,210	12,770	12,420	11,560
DILLON--------	9,040	9,100	8,810	3,580	3,600	3,690	5,460	5,500	5,120
DORCHESTER----	16,000	15,800	15,500	4,300	4,200	4,300	11,700	11,600	11,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,330	4,290	4,290	1,950	1,910	1,910	2,380	2,380	2,380
FAIRFIELD-----	7,050	6,830	6,530	2,430	2,420	2,510	4,620	4,410	4,020
FLORENCE------	46,900	47,000	46,200	13,300	13,300	12,900	33,600	33,700	33,300
GEORGETOWN----	16,020	15,610	14,580	4,700	4,680	4,210	11,320	10,930	10,370
GREENVILLE----	166,800	165,700	162,900	48,600	48,500	49,000	118,200	117,200	113,900
GREENWOOD-----	26,680	26,270	25,230	10,670	10,670	10,870	16,010	15,600	14,360
HAMPTON-------	4,720	4,870	4,650	1,760	1,750	1,760	2,960	3,120	2,890
HORRY---------	60,190	57,340	57,950	5,570	5,500	5,520	54,620	51,840	52,430
JASPER--------	3,340	3,340	3,110	220	210	210	3,120	3,130	2,900
KERSHAW-------	14,840	14,840	14,270	6,500	6,470	6,750	8,340	8,370	7,520
LANCASTER-----	18,480	18,070	17,340	9,300	9,250	9,420	9,180	8,820	7,920
LAURENS-------	17,880	17,750	17,190	7,820	7,730	8,150	10,060	10,020	9,040
LEE-----------	3,400	3,340	3,100	1,030	1,020	1,030	2,370	2,320	2,070
LEXINGTON-----	46,700	47,200	46,000	13,300	13,400	13,000	33,400	33,800	33,000
McCORMICK-----	1,840	1,930	1,780	810	800	790	1,030	1,130	990
MARION--------	12,190	12,170	10,790	5,750	5,720	5,080	6,440	6,450	5,710
MARLBORO------	8,750	8,710	8,100	4,110	4,060	3,770	4,640	4,650	4,330
NEWBERRY------	11,040	10,900	10,550	4,850	4,770	5,090	6,190	6,130	5,460
OCONEE--------	22,360	21,770	20,570	9,970	9,880	9,530	12,390	11,890	11,040
ORANGEBURG----	28,130	27,940	26,470	9,410	9,510	9,280	18,720	18,430	17,190
PICKENS-------	31,500	31,400	30,600	11,600	11,500	11,400	19,900	19,900	19,200
RICHLAND------	163,000	165,200	161,700	14,500	14,600	14,600	148,500	150,600	147,100
SALUDA--------	3,280	3,190	3,080	1,160	1,140	1,200	2,120	2,050	1,880
SPARTANBURG---	93,100	92,400	93,500	35,900	35,800	37,400	57,200	56,600	56,100
SUMTER--------	30,450	29,790	29,150	8,440	8,370	8,980	22,010	21,420	20,170
UNION---------	10,450	10,210	9,840	5,680	5,600	5,670	4,770	4,610	4,170
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,370	10,250	9,500	3,890	3,920	3,640	6,480	6,330	5,860
YORK----------	43,200	43,400	43,300	12,300	12,400	12,100	30,900	31,000	31,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
June, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,900	10,800	11,090	1,320	1,420	1,380	12.1	13.1	12.4
AIKEN---------	53,810	53,050	53,320	3,340	3,290	3,680	6.2	6.2	6.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,620	4,620	4,780	480	520	500	10.4	11.3	10.5
ANDERSON------	67,860	66,930	68,470	5,630	5,760	6,580	8.3	8.6	9.6
BAMBERG-------	7,250	6,930	7,300	740	610	1,090	10.2	8.8	14.9
BARNWELL------	10,450	9,760	10,110	1,250	690	1,180	12.0	7.1	11.7
BEAUFORT------	39,530	37,960	35,180	1,420	1,440	1,200	3.6	3.8	3.4
BERKELEY------	52,840	51,410	51,200	2,540	2,450	2,720	4.8	4.8	5.3
CALHOUN-------	5,110	4,990	5,040	490	440	390	9.6	8.8	7.7
CHARLESTON----	135,980	131,900	129,550	7,220	6,580	5,470	5.3	5.0	4.2
CHEROKEE------	22,670	22,490	22,060	2,130	1,980	1,730	9.4	8.8	7.8
CHESTER-------	14,070	13,820	14,470	1,350	1,400	1,720	9.6	10.1	11.9
CHESTERFIELD--	20,960	20,460	20,400	1,590	1,700	2,180	7.6	8.3	10.7
CLARENDON-----	13,060	12,620	12,270	1,270	1,150	1,140	9.7	9.1	9.3
COLLETON------	18,540	18,390	18,250	1,440	1,520	1,290	7.8	8.3	7.1
DARLINGTON----	28,010	27,290	28,010	2,770	2,740	2,890	9.9	10.0	10.3
DILLON--------	14,610	14,460	15,130	1,270	1,250	1,510	8.7	8.6	10.0
DORCHESTER----	33,130	32,220	32,010	1,520	1,450	1,550	4.6	4.5	4.8
EDGEFIELD-----	7,020	6,970	7,410	370	420	490	5.3	6.0	6.6
FAIRFIELD-----	9,670	9,380	9,400	820	780	760	8.5	8.3	8.1
FLORENCE------	55,470	53,920	53,880	4,410	4,090	4,530	8.0	7.6	8.4
GEORGETOWN----	21,680	21,080	20,820	2,140	2,130	2,200	9.9	10.1	10.6
GREENVILLE----	162,310	158,520	157,790	8,500	8,310	8,560	5.2	5.2	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	28,010	27,470	29,070	2,740	2,610	4,090	9.8	9.5	14.1
HAMPTON-------	6,810	6,820	6,970	680	590	660	10.0	8.7	9.5
HORRY---------	70,420	67,370	71,870	4,500	4,480	5,400	6.4	6.6	7.5
JASPER--------	6,220	6,150	6,030	450	450	400	7.2	7.3	6.6
KERSHAW-------	18,020	18,220	18,340	1,380	1,410	1,600	7.7	7.7	8.7
LANCASTER-----	26,100	25,360	26,260	2,190	1,990	2,760	8.4	7.8	10.5
LAURENS-------	22,610	22,340	22,770	2,120	2,060	2,150	9.4	9.2	9.4
LEE-----------	8,870	8,520	8,520	850	740	690	9.6	8.7	8.1
LEXINGTON-----	78,810	77,700	77,170	2,770	2,650	3,700	3.5	3.4	4.8
McCORMICK-----	2,800	2,860	3,020	340	350	560	12.1	12.2	18.5
MARION--------	15,480	15,340	14,780	1,850	1,850	2,070	12.0	12.1	14.0
MARLBORO------	13,040	12,750	12,840	1,730	1,640	1,860	13.3	12.9	14.5
NEWBERRY------	14,700	14,530	14,750	970	970	1,090	6.6	6.7	7.4
OCONEE--------	27,710	27,190	26,890	1,930	1,940	2,120	7.0	7.1	7.9
ORANGEBURG----	39,120	38,040	38,230	3,710	3,120	3,290	9.5	8.2	8.6
PICKENS-------	45,770	44,680	45,210	2,700	2,620	3,420	5.9	5.9	7.6
RICHLAND------	144,590	142,020	138,810	6,250	5,480	5,150	4.3	3.9	3.7
SALUDA--------	7,750	7,490	7,660	540	570	520	7.0	7.6	6.8
SPARTANBURG---	113,140	110,660	110,480	6,760	6,760	7,260	6.0	6.1	6.6
SUMTER--------	36,110	35,100	35,560	3,360	3,150	2,770	9.3	9.0	7.8
UNION---------	14,750	14,510	14,510	1,470	1,500	1,430	10.0	10.3	9.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,020	16,380	16,400	1,620	1,350	1,530	9.5	8.2	9.3
YORK----------	68,800	67,570	66,070	4,380	4,430	3,710	6.4	6.6	5.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985	JUN. 1986	MAY 1986	JUN. 1985
ANDERSON	13,220	13,040	13,390	11,810	11,600	11,740	1,410	1,440	1,650	10.7	11.0	12.3
CHARLESTON	36,370	35,290	34,670	34,490	33,570	33,240	1,880	1,720	1,430	5.2	4.9	4.1
COLUMBIA	47,290	46,410	45,340	44,850	44,270	43,330	2,440	2,140	2,010	5.2	4.6	4.4
FLORENCE	15,270	14,850	14,830	14,120	13,780	13,650	1,150	1,070	1,180	7.5	7.2	8.0
GREENVILLE	31,600	30,860	30,730	29,620	28,930	28,740	1,980	1,930	1,990	6.3	6.3	6.5
GREENWOOD	10,040	9,840	10,400	9,080	8,930	8,980	960	910	1,420	9.6	9.2	13.7
NORTH CHARLESTON	21,860	21,180	20,710	20,110	19,580	19,380	1,750	1,600	1,330	8.0	7.6	6.4
ROCK HILL	21,990	21,610	21,090	20,330	19,930	19,680	1,660	1,680	1,410	7.5	7.8	6.7
SPARTANBURG	23,190	22,690	22,670	21,530	21,030	20,890	1,660	1,660	1,780	7.2	7.3	7.9
SUMTER	10,970	10,660	10,790	9,920	9,680	9,930	1,050	980	860	9.6	9.2	8.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Gerri Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Ted Gladden.